

RED

REDRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Reformation; amendment.

To seek reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more necessary is a speedy redress of ourselves. *Hooker.*

2. Relief; remedy.

No humble suitors press to speak for right; No, not a man comes for redress to thee. *Shakespeare.*Such people, as break the law of nations, all nations are interested to suppress, considering that the particular states, being the delinquents, can give no redress. *Bacon.*

Grief, finding no redress, ferment and rage, Nor less than wounds immitigable, Rankle, and fester, and gangrene

To black mortification. *Milton.*

3. One who gives relief.

Fair majesty, the refuge and redress Of those whom fate pursues, and wants oppress. *Dryden.*REDRESSIVE. *adj.* [from redress.] Succouring; affording remedy. A word not authorized.The generous band, Who, touch'd with human woe, redressive search'd Into the horrors of the gloomy jail. *Thompson.*To REDSEAR. *v. n.* [red and sear.] A term of workmen. If iron be too cold, it will not feel the weight of the hammer, when it will not batter under the hammer; and if it be too hot, it will redsear, that is, break or crack under the hammer. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*REDSHANK. *n. f.* [red and shank.]

1. This seems to be a contemptuous appellation for some of the people of Scotland.

He sent over his brother Edward with a power of Scots and redshanks unto Ireland, where they got footing. *Spenser.*

2. A bird.

REDSTREAK. *n. f.* [red and streak.]

1. An apple.

The redstreak, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of wilding, and though kept long, yet is never pleasing to the palate; there are several sorts of redstreak: some sorts of them have red veins running through the whole fruit, which is esteemed to give the cyder the richest tincture. *Mortimer.*

2. Cyder pressed from the redstreak.

Redstreak he quaffs beneath the Chianti vine, Gives Tuscan yearly for thy Scudmore's wine. *Smith.*To REDUCE. *v. a.* [reduce, Lat. *reducere*, Fr. *reduire*.] *Smith.*

1. To bring back. Obsolete.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord! That would reduce these bloody days again. *Shakespeare.*

2. To bring to the former state.

It were but just And equal to reduce me to my dust, Desirous to resign and render back All I receiv'd. *Milton.*

3. To reform from any disorder.

That temper in the archbishop, who licensed their most pernicious writings, left his successor a very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been so long neglected, and so ill filled. *Clarendon.*

4. To bring into any state of diminution.

A diaphanous body, reduced to very minute parts, thereby acquires many little surfaces in a narrow compass. *Boyle.*

5. To degrade; to impair in dignity.

There is nothing so bad, but a man may lay hold of something about it, that will afford matter of excuse; nor nothing so excellent, but a man may fasten upon something belonging to it, whereby to reduce it. *Tillotson.*

6. To bring into any state of misery or meanness.

The most prudent part was his moderation and indulgence, not reducing them to desperation. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

7. To subdue.

Under thee, as head supreme, Thrones, princedoms, pow'rs, dominions, I reduce. *Milton.*

8. To bring into any state more within reach or power.

To have this project reduced to practice, there seems to want nothing.

9. To reclaim to order.

There left desert utmost hell, Reduc'd in careful watch round their metropolis. *Milton.*

10. To subject to a rule; to bring into a class.

REDUCEMENT. *n. f.* [from reduce.] The act of bringing back, subduing, reforming or diminishing.The navy received blessing from pope Sixtus, and was assigned as an apostolical mission for the reducement of this kingdom to the obedience of Rome. *Bacon.*REDUCE. *n. f.* [from reduce.] One that reduces.They could not learn to digest, that the man, which they so long had used to mark their own appetites, should now be the reducer of them into order. *Sidney, b. ii.*

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REDUCIBLE. *adj.* [from reduce.] Possible to be reduced.All law that a man is obliged by, is reducible to the law of nature, the positive law of God in his word, and the law of man enacted by the civil power. *South.*Actions, that promote society and mutual fellowship, seem reducible to a proneness to do good to others, and a ready sense of any good done by others. *South.*All the parts of painting are reducible into these mentioned by our author. *Dryden's Duffresney.*If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus, much less can they be furnished reducible into a species of another genus. *Harvey on Conjunction.*Our damps in England are reducible to the suffocating or the fulminating. *Woodward.*REDUCIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from reducible.] Quality of being reducible.Spirit of wine, by its pungent taste, and especially by its reducibility, according to Helmont, into alkali and water, seems to be as well of a saline as a sulphureous nature. *Boyle.*REDUCTION. *n. f.* [reduction, Fr. from *reducere*, Lat.]

1. The act of reducing.

Some will have these years to be but months; but we have no certain evidence that they used to account a month a year; and if we had, yet that reduction will not serve. *Hale.*2. In arithmetick, reduction brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination. *Cajor.*REDUCTIVE. *adj.* [reductif, Fr. *reducere*, Lat.] Having the power of reducing.Thus far concerning these reductives by inundations and conflagrations. *Hale's Origin of Montin.*REDUCTIVELY. *adv.* [from reductive.] By reduction; by consequence.If they be our superiors, then 'tis modesty and reverence to all such in general, at least reductively. *Hammond.*Other niceties, though they are not matter of conscience, singly and apart, are yet so reductively; that is, though they are not so in the abstract, they become so by affinity and connection. *L'Estrange's Fables.*REDUNDANCE. *n. f.* [redundantia, Lat. from *redundare*.] Superabundance.REDUNDANCY. *n. f.* [redundantia, Lat. from *redundare*.] Superabundance.The cause of generation seemeth to be fulness; for generation is from redundancy: this fulness ariseth from the nature of the creature, if it be hot, and moist and sanguine; or from plenty of food. *Bacon.*It is a quality, that confines a man wholly within himself, leaving him void of that principle, which alone should dispose him to communicate and impart those redundancies of good, that he is possessed of. *South.*I shall show our poets redundancy of wit, justness of comparisons, and elegance of descriptions. *Garth.*Labour ferments the humours, calls them into their proper channels, and throws off redundancies. *Addison.*REDUNDANT. *adj.* [redundans, Lat.]

1. Superabundant; exuberant; superfluous.

With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect Amidst his circling spires, that on the grass Floated redundant. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*Notwithstanding the redundant oil in fishes, they do not encrease fat so much as flesh. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Using more words or images than are useful.

Where the author is redundant, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched; when he trifles, abandon those passages. *Watt.*REDUNDANTLY. *adv.* [from redundant.] Superfluously; superabundantly.To REDUPPLICATE. *v. a.* [re and duplicate.] To double.REDUPLICATION. *n. f.* [from reduplicate.] The act of doubling.This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is put; as when we speak of a white thing, adding the reduplication, as white; which excludes all other considerations. *Digby.*REDUPLICATIVE. *adj.* [reduplicativus, Fr. from reduplicate.] Double.Some logicians mention reduplicative propositions; as men, considered as men, are rational creatures; i. e. because they are men. *Watt's Logic.*REDUPLICATION. *n. f.* [from reduplicate.] The act of doubling.This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is put; as when we speak of a white thing, adding the reduplication, as white; which excludes all other considerations. *Digby.*REDUPLICATION. *n. f.* [from reduplicate.] The act of doubling.This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is put; as when we speak of a white thing, adding the reduplication, as white; which excludes all other considerations. *Digby.*REDUPLICATION. *n. f.* [from reduplicate.] The act of doubling.This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is put; as when we speak of a white thing, adding the reduplication, as white; which excludes all other considerations. *Digby.*REDUPLICATION. *n. f.* [from reduplicate.] The act of doubling.This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is put; as when we speak of a white thing, adding the reduplication, as white; which excludes all other considerations. *Digby.*REDUPLICATION. *n. f.* [from reduplicate.] The act of doubling.This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is put; as when we speak of a white thing, adding the reduplication, as white; which excludes all other considerations. *Digby.*REDUPLICATION. *n. f.* [from reduplicate.] The act of doubling.This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is put; as when we speak of a white thing, adding the reduplication, as white; which excludes all other considerations. *Digby.*REDUPLICATION. *n. f.* [from reduplicate.] The act of doubling.This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is put; as when we speak of a white thing, adding the reduplication, as white; which excludes all other considerations. *Digby.*REDUPLICATION. *n. f.* [from reduplicate.] The act of doubling.This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is put; as when we speak of a white thing, adding the reduplication, as white; which excludes all other considerations. *Digby.*

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reed can or reed, the sugar cane, the common reed, the variegated reed, the bambu cane, and dark red reed. *Miller.*This Decret, the mother of Semiramis, was sometimes a reed, and falling in love with a goodly young man, the was by him with child, which, for fear of extreme punishment, the conveyed away and caused the same to be hidden among the high reeds which grew on the banks of the lake. *Raleigh's History of the World.*The knotty bulrush next in order stood, And all within of reeds a trembling wood. *Dryden.*Her lover Cimon lay concealed in the reeds. *Bryant.*

2. A small pipe.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy, With a reed voice. *Shakespeare.*Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed Of Hermes. *Milton.*

3. An arrow.

When the Parthian turn'd his flood, And from the hostile camp withdrew; With cruel skill the backward reed He sent; and as he fled, he flew. *Prior.*REEDED. *adj.* [from reed.] Covered with reeds.Now pare off the moss, and go beat in the reed. *Thurber.*REEDEN. *adj.* [from reed.] Consisting of reeds.Honey in the tickly hive infuse Through reeden pipes. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*To REEDIFY. *v. a.* [reedify, Fr. re and edify.] To rebuild; to build again.The ruin'd walls he did reedify. *Pa. Queen.*This monument five hundred years hath stood, Which I have sumptuously reedified. *Shakespeare.*The Æolians, who reoped, reedified Ilium. *Sandys.*The house of God they first reedify. *Milton.*REEDLESS. *adj.* [from reed.] Being without reeds.Youth's tomb'd before their parents were, Whom foul Cocytus' reedless banks enclose. *May.*REEDY. *adj.* [from reed.] Abounding with reeds.The positive flood in two divides, And forms with cring streams the reedy illes. *Blackmore.*Around th' adjoining brook, Now fretting o'er a rock, Now scarcely moving through a reedy pool. *Thompson.*REEK. *n. f.* [see, Saxon; reake, Dutch.]

1. Smoke; steam; vapour.

'Tis as hateful to me as the reek of a lime kiln. *Shakespeare.*

2. [Reke, German, any thing piled up.] A pile of corn or hay.

Not barns at home, nor reeks are rear'd abroad. *Dryden.*The covered reek, much in use wellward, must needs prove of great advantage in wet harvests. *Mortimer.*To REEK. *v. n.* [rekan, Saxon.]

1. To smoke; to steam; to emit vapour.

They redoubled strokes upon the foe, Except they meant to bathe in reeking wounds, Or memorise another Golgotha. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*To the battle came he; where he did Run reeking o'er the lives of men, as if 'Twere a perpetual spail. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*How under my oppression I did reek, When I first mov'd you. *Shakespeare.*Dying like men, though buried in your danghills, They shall be fam'd; for there the sun shall greet them, And draw their honours reeking up to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*I found me laid In balmy sweat; which with his beams the sun Soon dry'd, and on the reeking moisture fed. *Milton.*Love one descended from a race of tyrants, Whose blood yet reeks on my avenging sword. *Smith.*REEKY. *adj.* [from reek.] Smoky; tanned; black.Shut me in a charnel house, O'ercover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones, With reeky thanks and yellow chaplets skulls. *Shakespeare.*REE. *n. f.* [reel, Saxon.] A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.To REEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the spindle.It may be useful for the reeling of yarn. *Wilkins.*To REEL. *v. n.* [reellen, Dutch; ragla, Swedish.] To stagger; to incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other.Him when his mistress proud perceiv'd to fall, While yet his feeble feet for faintness reel'd, She 'gan call, help Orgoglio! *Fairy Queen, b. i.*What news in this our tottering state? — It is a reeling world, And I believe will never stand upright, Till Richard wear the garland. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*It is unis to fit And keep the turn of spiling with a slave, To reel the streets at noon. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man. *Pf.*Grove in the dark, and to no feat confine Their wandering feet; but reel as drunk with wine. *Sandys.*He with heavy fumes oppress'd, Reel'd from the palace, and retir'd to rest. *Pope.*Should he hide his face, Th' extinguish'd stars would loosening reel Wide from their spheres. *Thompson.*REELECTION. *n. f.* [re and election.] Repeated election.Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual, by leaving the power of reelection open. *Swift.*To REENACT. *v. a.* [re and enact.] To enact anew.The construction of ships was forbidden to senators, by a law made by Claudius the tribune, and reenacted by the Julian law of concessions. *Arbutnot on Coins.*To REENFORCE. *v. a.* [re and enforce.] To strengthen with new assistance.The French have reenforc'd their scatter'd men. *Shakespeare.*They used the stones to reenforce the pier. *Hayward.*The presence of a friend raises fancy, and reenforces reason. *Collier.*REENFORCEMENT. *n. f.* [re and enforcement.] Fresh assistance.Alone he enter'd The mortal gate o' th' city, which he painted With thunders destiny; aidle came off, And with a sudden reenforcement struck Coriol like a planet. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*They require a special reenforcement of sound endocrinat-ing to set them right. *Milton.*What reenforcement we may gain from hope. *Milton.*The words are a reiteration or reenforcement of a corollary. *Ward.*To REENJOY. *v. a.* [re and enjoy.] To enjoy anew or a second time.The calmness of temper Achilles reenjoyed, is only an effect of the revenge which ought to have preceded. *Pope.*To REENTER. *v. a.* [re and enter.] To enter again; to enter anew.With opportune excursion, we may chance Reenter heav'n. *Milton.*The fiery sulphurous vapours seek the centre from whence they proceed; that is, reenter again. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*To REENTHRONE. *v. a.* To replace in a throne.He disposes in my hands the scheme To reenthrope the king. *Saunders.*REENTRANCE. *n. f.* [re and entrance.] The act of entering again.Their repentance, although not their first entrance, is notwithstanding the first step of their reentrance into life. *Hooker.*The pores of the brain, through the which the spirits before took their course, are more easily opened to the spirits which demand reentrance. *Glanvill's Sceps.*REENMOUSE. *n. f.* [hneemur, Saxon.] A bat.To REESTABLISH. *v. a.* [re and establish.] To establish anew.To reestablish the right of lineal succession to paternal government, is to put a man in possession of that government, which his fathers did enjoy. *Locke.*Peace, which hath for many years been banished the christian world, will be speedily reestablished. *Smallbridge.*REESTABLISHER. *n. f.* [from reestablish.] One that reestablishes.REESTABLISHMENT. *n. f.* [from reestablish.] The act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished; reformation.The Jews made such a powerful effort for their reestablishment under Barchocab, in the reign of Adrian, as shook the whole Roman empire. *Addison.*REEVE. *n. f.* [geneva, Saxon.] A steward. Obsolete.The reeve, miller and cook are distinguished. *Dryden.*To REEXAMINE. *v. a.* [re and examine.] To examine anew.Spend the time in reexamining more duly your cause. *Hook.*To REFECT. *v. a.* [refectus, Lat.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. Not in use.A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspired; and is also lighter unto himself, because he is refect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*REFECTION. *n. f.* [refectio, Fr. from refectio, Lat.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.After a draught of wine, a man may seem lighter in himself from sudden refectio, though he be heavier in the balance, from a ponderous addition. *Brown.*Fasting is the diet of angels, the food and refectio of souls, and the richest aliment of grace. *South.*For sweet refectio due, The genial viands let my train renew. *Pope.*REFECTORY. *n. f.* [refectoire, Fr. from refect.] Room of refreshment; eating room.He calls and refectories did prepare, And large provisions laid of winter fare. *Dryden.*To REFELE. *v. a.* [refello, Lat.] To refuse; to repress.Friends not to refele, Or any way quell ye, Ye aim at a mystery, Worthy a history. *Benj. Johnson's Gypsies.*

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